

Cloudy tonight; probably showers; Wednesday partly cloudy.

The Washington Times

90,000
READERS SEE YOUR ADS DAILY
IN THE TIMES.

NUMBER 3670.

WASHINGTON, TUESDAY EVENING, JUNE 28, 1904.

PRICE ONE CENT.

CORNELL FAVORITE IN POUGHKEEPSIE REGATTA TODAY

All Crews Given Final
Practice Over the
Course.

GEORGETOWN IN GOOD Wisconsin Feared by Many. Revenue Cutters as Patrol Boats.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y., June 28.—Regatta morning dawned in clouds, and a good breeze came out of the north. Upon the river a small sea was running, with just enough breeze behind it to make rowing difficult.

Unless the wind dies down before the races begin record time will be almost impossible. The weather is most threatening. In the town there was very little to indicate that the day of the famous intercollegiate boat races had arrived. A few collegians and knots of townsmen gathered about the Nelson House early and talked aquatic, but of strangers there were very few.

Alumni on Hand.
A large crowd of Georgetown men, undergraduates, and alumni, including several former Blue and Gray athletic stars, has arrived. They are headed by Little Sullivan, the quarterback of the team which played the great game with Virginia three years ago.

Sullivan came all the way from Florida for the races. Mr. and Mrs. Bremner, parents of the Georgetown captain, arrived here today from Chicago, and are enthusiastic over the varsity race. The Georgetown men are willing backers of both their crews.

Cornell the Favorite.
No bets in any amount were made this morning, although the odds which placed Cornell a favorite of 10 to 5 against the field, in the varsity race seemed to many shrewds to make the risk well worth taking.

All the crews were given final practice spins over half the course this morning. Courtney had his Cornellians upon the water shortly after 9 o'clock, and after a few trials at starts and turns, all three crews rowed their snell up to the starting line, three miles above the bridge.

In all the years that he has been connected with the Cornell crews at Poughkeepsie regattas, Courtney has never appeared so confident here today. Asked this morning if he had no qualms over rowing the Foote boys in two races, the veteran smiled and shook his head.

Confidence to Give Away.
"Personally," he said, "I have no fear of them, and both the boys are confident of being able to keep up their end in the double effort. The older Foote will undoubtedly row strong in both races."

"Of the younger and lighter lad there might be some doubt that the freshman race would tire him materially if Cornell is pushed to crew quarters for a final trial. Courtney said that he would not give away his confidence in the older Foote until he has seen the result of the first race."

Badgers Look Good.
The Wisconsin crew, picked by the sharps to finish second to Cornell in the varsity race, was given the hardest final practice of any of the teams on the river this morning.

O'Dea, who has no fear of his crew going stale, sent the Badger varsity and four a fast three miles up stream with the tide. The men finished strong and fresh, and O'Dea said he was well pleased and confident.

Goodwin's Columbians did good work up at the head of the course and then went back to crew quarters for a final lecture and then wait the hour of the races. The sharps are all chary about Columbia's chances, but O'Dea and White collegians have not sufficient confidence in their crews to back them heavily.

Ten Eyck sent the Syracuseans over a three-mile paddle on the lower end (Continued on Second Page.)

WEATHER REPORT.

Conditions are unsettled from the Mississippi Valley eastward, and showers have been quite general. In the West the weather has been fair, except in the Dakotas and Montana. Temperatures are generally below the seasonal average, except along the Atlantic Coast, and in the districts west of the Rocky Mountains.

The weather will be cloudy and unsettled tonight in the middle Atlantic and northern portion of the south Atlantic States with local showers, followed by partly cloudy weather tomorrow, with local showers in eastern Florida and on the North Carolina and Virginia coasts. In the lower Ohio Valley and the Ohio Valley and the extreme South the weather will be partly cloudy.

On the middle Atlantic Coast winds will be light to fresh east to southeast; on the south Atlantic Coast light and variable, though mostly southwesterly.

TEMPERATURE.
9 a. m. 72
12 m. 74
1 p. m. 75
2 p. m. 76
DOWNTOWN TEMPERATURE.
(Registered by Affeck's Standard Thermometer.)
9 a. m. 73
12 m. 75
1 p. m. 76
2 p. m. 77
THE SUN.
Sun sets today 7:29
Sun rises tomorrow 4:36
THE TIDES.
Low tide today 2:18 a. m.
High tide today 8:45 p. m.
Low tide tomorrow 2:46 a. m.
High tide tomorrow 9:16 p. m.

MAYOR M'CLELLAN OPPOSITION CHOICE AGAINST PARKER

New York Story That St. Louis Contest
Will Be Sharply Drawn Fight Between
Cleveland and Tammany Hall.

NEW YORK, June 28.—The judgment of men high in the councils of the "safe and sane" Democracy is that the contest at St. Louis is not to be a scattered fight between half a dozen favorite sons on the one hand and the followers of Judge Parker on the other. In their judgment—they are men to whom the Democracy looks for leadership in two doubtful States and two others of the most influential States in the Union—the contest is to be a squarely drawn, earnest competition between followers of Chief Justice Parker and supporters of Mayor McClellan, of New York city.

The non-Parker forces, they say, include the majority of the opposition delegates, either now carefully organized under the leadership of Senator Gorman of Maryland, Colonel Guffey of Pittsburgh, and ex-Senator James Smith, jr., of New Jersey, or ready to serve with that organization as soon as complimentary votes have been cast for favorite sons. Their strength, they argue, is already enough to prevent the nomination of any other man than Mr. McClellan, and will increase as the number of ballots increases. They profess not to be confident "merely to hope" they may win, but their bearing is clearly that of men who have laid their plans with care and have received encouraging assurances all along the line.

Meeting in Washington.
Gorman, Guffey, and Smith met John K. McLean in Washington yesterday and talked together several hours. In the absence of genuine information as to their views the meeting has been variously construed, according to the bias of each politician. According to a Republican paper, with no especial means of learning the truth, the three visitors endeavored to enlist Mr. McLean in a movement to beat Cleveland at any cost, and failed to convince the Ohio man that their strength was worth considering.

In New York it is believed that this is by no means a complete outline of the conference. Mr. McLean may be strongly opposed to Cleveland, Hill, and Parker, all three, though no one has the slightest basis for thinking so. Gorman, Guffey, and Smith are known workers against the New York Judge. It is suggested, therefore, that McClellan's attitude may very easily be that of a harmonizer anxious to cast his influence (and the forty-six votes of the Ohio delegation to St. Louis) to the candidate who can draw the strongest support from both wings—possibly Judge Gray of Delaware.

Situation Like That of 1892.
The trend toward McClellan seems to be on the theory that New York will go Democratic by Tammany's vote, and that Parker, as Hill's choice, would be conspicuously weak with the New York city Democracy. McClellan—so goes the story—questions the wisdom of naming a man who was born abroad. But it is regarded here as certain that McClellan could carry New York State with flying colors, no matter how lukewarm Hill might be in his support. The situation is, therefore, closely analogous to that in 1892, when Tammany opposed the nomination of Cleveland on exactly those grounds.

Hearst's interest and influence in the fight lend weight to this McClellan story. His voice alone would make the New York mayor a strong rival to Parker, and the whole 237 could be delivered on the first ballot. By serving the mayor and Tammany, Hearst would serve his own political prospects as to the House of Representatives and future campaigns, for only once chance of returning to the House depends, as Hearst realizes, no doubt, on the indulgence of the Tammany leaders.

Mr. McLean was seen this morning by a reporter for The Times, and asked either to affirm or deny the above dispatch. He said it was very possible he had seen Messrs. Gorman, Guffey, and Smith, but that he had nothing whatever to say concerning their views or his own on the forthcoming convention.

WRIGHT PROBING COLORADO RIOTS

Bureau of Labor Investigating Mining Troubles.

EMPOWERED BY ORGANIC ACT
Commissioner Will Inquire Into Causes of Present Conditions at Victor Mines.

In view of the serious outcome of the labor troubles in Colorado, the Bureau of Labor has begun a special investigation of the subject. The authority for such an investigation is found in the organic act creating the bureau in which the commissioner of labor is especially charged to investigate the causes of and factors relating to all controversies and disputes between employers and employees as they may occur, and which may tend to interfere with the welfare of the people of the different States.

It is the purpose of Labor Commissioner Curtis E. Wright to make a most thorough inquiry into the causes leading up to the present situation. It is pointed out, however, that Mr. Wright is employing the regular agencies of the bureau in conducting the investigation. The inquiry was begun several weeks ago, but this fact was not disclosed until today.

**WANTED—A PURCHASER
FOR MANILA ICE PLANT**
For Sale—An ice plant at Manila; price at least \$100,000. The War Department has been advertising in vain for a buyer for the industrial cold storage and ice plant which the Government built in Manila. Two months ago an advertisement was issued for proposals, the stipulation being made that none for less than \$100,000 would be considered. Bids were to be submitted to the chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs and the secretary of finance and justice at Manila.

**TODDLER AT PLAY
SCALDED TO DEATH**
NORRISTOWN, Pa., June 28.—While at play Charles Simcox, the little son of George Simcox, of this town, pulled a kettle of boiling water upon himself and was scalded from head to foot. He is dead.

**BURSTING OF GUN
BLINDS A FARMER**
READING, Pa., June 28.—Ephraim Dr. es, a farmer of Molltown, Berks county, met with a peculiar accident today. He was shooting at a large carp in Maiden Creek, when his gun exploded in his face.

His face was terribly lacerated, and he will lose the sight of both eyes.

LOGS BURIED 200 YEARS.
COLUMBUS, Ohio, June 28.—Workmen excavating for a bridge over Big Walnut Creek, near this city, found walnut logs today perfectly sound, although, estimating from the size of sycamore trees growing on the ground above them buried for at least 200 years.

OWNERS ANGERED BY EVIDENCE FROM SLOCUM'S CAPTAIN

Are Threatened With Ex-
pulsion by Indignant
Coroner.

INSPECTION WAS LOOSE

Life-Saving Apparatus Not
Tested in the Water
Since 1889.

TREMONT, N. Y., June 28.—When Coroner Berry and the jury which is investigating the disaster to the excursion steamer General Slocum began today's inquiry, only one material witness remained to be examined—Captain Van Schaick, master of the ill-fated craft. He was wheeled into the court room on an invalid's chair under the care of two surgeons from Lebanon Hospital.

The aged officer looked staggered and worn; his right leg was incased in a plaster cast and several wide strips of surgical plaster covered severe burns on his right cheek and both of his hands. The captain stated that he was fifty-three years old and had been a steamboat man for forty years. He has held a master's license for nearly thirty years, and has commanded the Slocum since she was placed in commission in 1889.

Captain Van Schaick declared that he had nothing to do with purchasing the equipment of the Slocum when she was first placed into commission. When asked, however, if he had had charge of the equipment of the Slocum since 1889, he at first declined to answer. Later, however, he stated that under the direction of Captain Pease, traffic manager of the Knickerbocker Steamboat Company, he had had general supervision of the Slocum, and of the placing of her in commission each year.

No New Preservers Since 1875.
He confirmed statements made by other witnesses to the effect that with the exception of 250 purchased in 1889, no new life preservers had been purchased for the Slocum since that time.

The fact that witness persisted in answering questions as to the equipment of the Slocum angered President Barnaby, of the steamboat company, and Attorney McManus, and the latter demanded that witness decline to answer.

"That will do Mr. McManus," fairly shouted the coroner. "This witness wants to tell the truth and you won't let him. I hereby withdraw the courtesy extended to you, and if you interrupt the witness again I will direct the police to take you out."

Continuing, Captain Van Schaick stated that the Slocum carried a navigating crew of twenty-three men. Her fire-fighting equipment consisted of two standpipes equipped with 100 feet of hose each, supplied by a donkey engine and the usual number of fire buckets. There was also one steam valve designed to flood the fire room with steam in case of need.

Inspectors Withdrew Five or Six.
At the time of the disaster to the Slocum, Captain Van Schaick said, the complete equipment of life preservers was in the vessel's racks. From time to time, he declared, he had rejected some 150 to 200 life preservers, and possibly five or six were ordered withdrawn by the Government inspectors. These, however, were surplus life belts, and were stowed in the forward hold with about 150 others that had become soiled and stowed there in case of need.

From time to time, he said, life preservers had been repaired by the sewing crew, but no covers had been replaced. He placed on any of them since they were originally purchased.

Witness was then questioned as to the interest taken by the officials of the Knickerbocker Steamboat Company in the equipment of the boat. Captain Van Schaick stated positively that he knew neither President Barnaby, Secretary Atkinson, nor any director of the company had ever inspected the life-saving or fire-fighting apparatus of the Slocum, or made any attempt to see the things on which all right.

Regarding the inspection by the United States steamboat inspectors, the captain stated that but few life preservers were taken from the racks.

Not Tested in Water.
Pressed to estimate how many life preservers were personally inspected he said:

"Oh, I don't know. Lundberg might have looked at twenty-five; may be only ten. I did not count them."

"Did he test any of them in water?"
"No, sir."

"Did you ever make any test to see if the Slocum's life preservers would float in water?"
"I did not."

"Have you ever seen any Government inspectors test life preservers to see if they would float?"
"Oh, I have yes."

"On board of the General Slocum?"
"No, sir. It is fifteen years since I have seen them done."

LONDON POLICE THINK K. J. LOOMIS WAS MURDERED

Have Abandoned Theory
of American Landing
at Plymouth.

OTHERS NOT SO POSITIVE

Ambassador Porter Sends
Word Passenger Saw
Envoy Go Ashore.

LONDON, June 28.—The police have abandoned the theory that Kent J. Loomis, who disappeared from the steamer Kaiser Wilhelm II, landed at Plymouth or Cherbourg. They are now convinced that he was lost overboard. They have also temporarily abandoned the belief that an accident occurred or that he committed suicide and are working on the supposition that he was murdered.

They have several suspects in mind, but are totally devoid of any proofs indicating guilt. The records of several of the passengers on the Kaiser Wilhelm II are being examined.

Assistant Secretary Loomis still entertains hope that his brother, Kent J. Loomis, went ashore at Plymouth, and is somewhere in England.

His hope is based on the statement of Gustave Flam, a passenger on the Kaiser Wilhelm II who sat next to Mr. Loomis on the trip across the Atlantic and became well acquainted with him. Mr. Flam states positively that he saw Mr. Loomis go ashore at Plymouth.

Gen. Horace Porter, United States ambassador at Paris, interviewed Mr. Flam and has sent a dispatch to Assistant Secretary Loomis in which he says Mr. Flam is a man of intelligence and seems confident that he could not be mistaken about seeing Mr. Loomis leave the ship at Plymouth.

Will Not Stop Ellis.
It is not likely that W. N. Ellis will be stopped in his journey to Abyssinia pending the investigation of Mr. Loomis' mysterious disappearance. The dispatches intimating that Loomis may have been murdered on board ship are not seriously considered by the State Department.

Motive for the crime is entirely lacking in the opinion of the department officials who know the results of the investigation which has been carried on by United States representatives abroad.

Although Assistant Secretary Loomis has felt from the first announcement of the disappearance that his brother would be found, he is less hopeful now than he was when the first news came. The failure to find Mr. Loomis in England after such a prolonged search on the part of consular officers has shaken hopes of the Assistant Secretary of State.

An Adventurous Spirit.
Washingtonians who know W. N. Ellis, who was going to Abyssinia with Mr. Loomis, say he is a man of adventurous spirit, but such character as to forbid his connection with any foul play.

Ellis is a mulatto and a native of Texas. He was educated in the public schools of that State, and later became a student in the University of Texas. Although only about thirty-six years old, he has traveled all over the world and has accumulated a great fortune through commercial dealings with countries which are little known to most firms engaged in foreign trade.

GROUND TO DEATH BY CAR WHEELS

Jacob Fainburg Killed in
Front of Home.

Jacob Fainburg, five years old, was crushed to death this morning beneath the wheels of a street car in front of his home, 1509 Ninth Street northwest. The accident occurred while the child was at play, and was viewed by his mother.

The wheels of the car passed directly over his body, killed him instantly, and pinned him to the ground under the truck of the conveyance was lifted from him mangled form by the wrecking crew of the car company.

According to witnesses of the accident, the child had been playing about the front of his home and was running across the street when the car struck him. He was thrown directly in the path of the wheels, and before the motorman could bring the vehicle to a stop his life had been ground out.

When the car was brought to a standstill it was found the little fellow had met instant death, and that his lifeless body could not be removed without proper apparatus to raise the car. A hurry call was sent for the wrecking crew, and it was only the work of a few minutes after its arrival to lift the mangled form from beneath the wheels. The body was taken to the morgue.

The motorman, William C. Miller, and conductor, James N. Boyd, were arrested, and taken to the Second precinct station. They will be held for their appearance at the inquest tomorrow.

Best Lumber, \$1.50 Per 100 Feet.
Frank Libbey & Co., 6th & N. Y. Ave. Adv.

JAPANESE TAKE FEN-SHUI-LING

Soldiers of the Mikado, After Six Hours of
Desperate Fighting, Also Capture Mo-
tien-Ling and Talien Passes.

KUROKI AND OKU, IN BATTLE ARRAY, FACE GEN. KUROPATKIN

Tashi-Chao Likely to Be Scene of En-
gagement—Reports of Skirmishes Show
Armies Are Close Together.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 28.—Kuropatkin reports as follows from Liao-Yang, under date of yesterday:

"Yesterday the Japanese attacked our forces occupying Fen-Shui-Ling, Motien-Ling, and Talien passes. Our infantry and cavalry retreated, persuaded that the advancing divisions of Japanese operating against each of the three passes was stronger than our detachment.

"In the attack on Talien Pass the Japanese Guards, besides other regiments, took part. The Japanese made a frontal and flank attack. There was a considerable force on both fronts.

"The Japanese occupied Fen-Shui-Ling and Motien-Ling passes on the morning of June 27. Our forces, which retreated from Fen-Shui-Ling, were attacked by a small detachment of Japanese. They were, however, easily repulsed.

RUSSIANS FINALLY FALL BACK.
"After having pushed back our advance on the evening of June 26 from Wandiapudza to Talien Pass, the Japanese continued their advance this morning against our position. For some time the attack of the Japanese infantry brigade was repelled. Three battalions were engaged in the frontal attack, but being menaced by other troops engaged in a flank movement, our troops retreated.

"Reconnoitering parties report that one portion of the Japanese army is moving toward the northeast, with the intention of joining Kuroki's force.

"At noon today our cavalry was hotly engaged near Len-Yu-Chen. All reports during the past few days state that the forces of Japanese against our Manchurian army consist of eight or nine infantry divisions and several brigades of reserve troops, which also occupy positions on the fighting lines."

HAYASHI REPORTS JAP VICTORY.
LONDON, June 28.—Baron Hayashi, the Japanese minister in London, this morning issues a report of a fight between Russians and the Japanese force which landed at Takushan. The Japanese were victorious. The report follows:

"The Takushan army, after six hours of severe fighting on June 27, occupied Fen-Shui-Ling, thirteen miles northwest of Siu-Yen. The enemy consisted of five battalions of infantry, two regiments of cavalry, and sixteen guns. They fled in disorderly fashion toward Tomu-Ching and Shimu-Cheng. Our casualties are estimated at 100."

Europe Now Awaits News of Big Battle

LONDON, June 28.—Every one is awaiting news of the inauguration of the greatest battle of the Far Eastern war, the battle which may easily prove to be the clinching argument in the debate of shot and shell between Russia and Japan.

The preparations for this clash are now practically complete, all that is lacking being the choice by each of the combatants of the ground on which they will take their stand.

From the majority of the dispatches received in the past two days it would seem that the fight will occur at some point to the southwest of Liao-Chang, probably near Tashi-Chao.

General Kuropatkin Busy.
General Oka and General Nodzu, commanding the two divisions of the Japanese army in that vicinity, are marching north toward that point, while General Kuropatkin is said to have thrown a force south of Tashi-Chao, the advance column of which is reported to be already in touch with the Japanese outposts.

Looking at the conditions of affairs from a long distance, the Japanese would appear to be in the better position for the fight, and if reports of the sizes of the forces are to be credited, the Japanese have 25,000 men more than the Russians in the vicinity.

In addition to the main force which will stand the first brunt of the fight, General Kuroki is rapidly advancing along the Feng-wang-cheng road toward Liao-Yang, on the left flank of General Kuropatkin, with a force estimated at 75,000.

Again, according to an official dispatch issued by Baron Hayashi this morning, the force of General Nodzu, commanding the Japanese army, which landed at Takushan some time ago, has marched to the west and has reached a point thirteen miles north of Siu-Yen, within a few days' march of the present rendezvous of the forces of Oka.

May Flank Russians.
Thus the Russian force appears to be menaced on the left and south, while the Japanese are in a position to carry out a movement for the flanking of the Russian army on the right by landing at Niu-chwang.

General Kuropatkin has not been idle during this period of preparation. While it is true the Japanese appear to have outstrategized him, his positions are also strongly entrenched, and back of him is Mukden and Harbin, where large reinforcements are gathered, which might readily be rushed to his aid.

The fight will doubtless be a long and sanguinary one, and one full of rare generalship and heroic fighting.

JAPANESE MARCHING ONWARD TO BATTLE WITH KUROPATKIN

ST. PETERSBURG, June 28.—Under date of June 28 General Sakharoff reports:

"I have reason to believe that a considerable force of the enemy has left Wangtsialing and is marching northward in the direction of Chapaning Pass. Our patrols noticed on June 25 a movement of Japanese along the northern road from Siu-Yen to Kaiping, starting from Toutankau and Panshiapue, and further toward Waitaling Pass.

"The enemy, on the same day, began a forward march from Soluchan toward the Liao-Yang main road, and also by the road leading from Motienling Pass eighteen kilometers northwest of Soluchan.

"One battalion marched on the main Liao-Yang road and the others by the valley of the Tsao River. Those on the main road were temporarily stopped by our advanced posts of sharpshooters. The latter slowly retreated northward, after which two companies re-enforced them.

"The enemy occupied Tungia in the afternoon. Our sharpshooters proceeded north toward Phakhsan, thirty-five kilometers north of Soluchan. We had Lieutenant Colonel Obieff and five sharpshooters wounded.

Wounded Officer Taken.
"On the same day a battalion of Japanese infantry, marching to Tungoputse, eight kilometers northwest of Soluchan, along the Motling road, repulsed two companies of our sharpshooters on outpost duty near Tafangkau.

"The latter retired, first upon Urtugard, and then upon Keetsiaputse. Captain Yanchukovsky was wounded. When his wounds were dressed by Red Cross Doctor Iyechkoff, and he was being removed on a stretcher, the Japanese